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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1950.

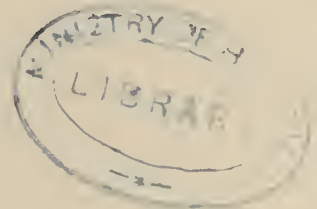


INCORPORATING THE

Report of the Sanitary Inspector

(Mr. G. W. TATE.)

ASHINGTON :
J. WILKINSON, HIGH MARKET.
1951.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1950

To the Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Ashington

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1950.

The vital statistics do not differ to any great extent from those recorded in 1949. The birth rate is practically unchanged and is higher than the rate for England and Wales and for towns of a comparable size. The death rate has risen slightly and is also higher than the average rate for the whole country.

It is disappointing that the infantile mortality rate has not maintained the low figure reported in the previous year, but the rate for 1950 is still the second lowest ever recorded in the district.

The increase in the number of cases of Tuberculosis is disquieting and indicates the need for every possible action to be taken to combat this serious and crippling disease. All cases of non-pulmonary disease and many cases of the pulmonary type are visited and investigated from the point of view of environment and possible sources of infection. The re-housing of cases of Tuberculosis remains an important function of the Council's Housing Committee.

Adequate housing accommodation continues to be the greatest need of the community, and the reduced rate of house building in 1950 (a total of only 111, compared to 235 in 1949) is disappointing. There can be no doubt that overcrowding and the domestic friction so liable to arise where two or more families are sharing a house, are causing incalculable physical and mental distress. The psychological aspect of this problem is not so easily appreciated as the physical, but it is probably no less important, for it undoubtedly tends to lead to the disruption of marriage and the breaking-up of families, with a vast amount of consequent unhappiness. Ashington, of course, is not alone in having this problem, which is of nation-wide extent.

With the close of the first half of the twentieth century, the opportunity has been taken in this report to show some of the trends of infectious disease and mortality in Ashington over a long period of years.

Included in this report are tables showing the trend of infantile mortality, and the incidence and mortality of Diphtheria since 1901, and the very different conditions prevailing now in relation to the Enteric Fevers, which, for a period of 35 years, from 1901-1935, were continuously present in Ashington.

Two other tables show the case and mortality rates for Tuberculosis, but cover a slightly shorter period, since notification of this disease was not introduced until 1912, and available figures relating to deaths prior to 1905 are difficult to interpret and may be inaccurate.

In conclusion, I wish to thank members of the Council and the staffs of the Health and other departments for the assistance and consideration they have afforded me.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Chairman and Councillors,

Your obedient Servant,

C. B. McGREGOR,

Medical Officer of Health,
Urban District of Ashington.

August, 1951.

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ASHINGTON

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF
HEALTH FOR 1950

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	C. B. McGregor, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officer of Health	...	...	...	...	Kathleen Dick, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.
Sanitary } Housing } Meat }	Inspector	...	...	...	G. W. Tate, F.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.
Sanitary } Meat }	Inspector (additional)	...	...	...	H. S. Wilson, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.
Sanitary } Meat }	Inspector (additional)	...	...	...	J. Colvin, M.S.I.A., Ass. M.R.S.I.
Office of the M.O.H.	...	...	...	...	146 Station Road, Ashington.
Telephone Number	...	...	...	...	Ashington 2287.
Office of the Sanitary Inspector	...	...	...	...	Council Chambers, Ashington.
Telephone Number	...	...	...	...	Ashington 3210.

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	6,057
Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population mid-1950 ...	29,090
Rateable Value	£120,009
One Penny Rate produces	£466-18-2
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1950)	8,253

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS:

LIVE BIRTHS :					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	525	278	247
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	12	8	4
					<hr/> 537	<hr/> 286	<hr/> 251

Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 18.46

Comparability Factor 1.06. Standard Birth Rate ... 19.57

STILL BIRTHS :					Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	15	7	8
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
					<hr/> 15	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 8

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ... 27.17

Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population ... 0.52

DEATHS:

Total	Male	Female
378	211	167
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Death Rate per 1,000 of the population ... 12.96

Comparability Factor 1.19. Standard Death Rate ... 15.42

Deaths from Puerperal Causes (heading 30 of the Registrar General's Short List).

No. 30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
	1	1.81

Death Rate of Infants under 1 year:—

All Infants per 1,000 live births	39.1
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	40
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	53
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	Nil

The Registrar General supplies the following :—

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1950							Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	6	7
2.	Tuberculosis, other forms	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	...	8	4
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	...	—	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	...	18	14
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	...	29	27
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	...	37	21
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
20.	Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	...	32	28
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	...	3	6
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	10	7
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	12	6
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	8	—
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	—	1
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	21	19
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
							211	167

Deaths of Infants under 1 years :—

	Male	Female
Legitimate	16	5

CHIEF CAUSES OF DEATH IN ASHINGTON

	Number	% of total deaths
Diseases of Heart and Circulation	138	36.51
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	56	14.81
Malignant Neoplasms	53	14.02
Bronchitis	18	4.76
Pneumonia	17	4.5
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	13	3.44

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1950

The total number of deaths of children under 1 year was 21, an increase of 5 on the total for 1949. The mortality rate was 39.1 per 1,000 live births, which, although higher than in the previous year, is still the second lowest ever recorded.

The Registrar General's Table S.D.55 gives the Infantile Mortality Rate as follows:—

For England and Wales, 29.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

For 126 Great Towns, 33.8 deaths per 1,000 live births.

For 148 Smaller Towns (pop. 25,000-50,000), 29.4 deaths per 1,000 live births.

The rate for Ashington is thus considerably higher than the average rate for towns of comparable size in England and Wales.

The following table shows the comparative mortality rate during the past ten years:—

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Number of deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years	1	1	2	5	2	—	1	1	2	—
Infantile Deaths under 1 year	30	23	42	24	27	30	29	29	16	21
Infantile Mortality	74.4	55.4	82.19	44.52	48.82	48.9	46.9	58.1	30.01	39.1

The following tables gives details of the cause of death in the different age groups under 1 year:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY — 1950

Cause of Death	Under 1 wk.	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under one month	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total under one year
Pneumonia	—	—	—	1	1	1	5	1	—	8
Congenital abnormality	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	4
Prematurity	2	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Tetany	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	2
Birth injury	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Total ...	4	1	2	2	9	4	6	2	—	21

The following table shows the decline in Infantile Mortality in Ashington in the past 50 years :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY 1900-1950

Year	Death Rate per 1,000 Related Live Births		Year	Death Rate per 1,000 Related Live Births	
1900	...	200	1926	...	107.9
1901	...	233.8	1927	...	73.5
1902	...	151.8	1928	...	79.9
1903	...	171.5	1929	...	134.3
1904	...	223.1	1930	...	82.33
1905	...	175.2	1931	...	85.5
1906	...	188.6	1932	...	80.8
1907	...	146.7	1933	...	87.8
1908	...	202.7	1934	...	73.5
1909	...	132.9	1935	...	103.8
1910	...	163.7	1936	...	77.7
1911	...	212.7	1937	...	73.1
1912	...	101.2	1938	...	75.3
1913	...	150.3	1939	...	57.1
1914	...	148	1940	...	65.3
1915	...	123.4	1941	...	74.4
1916	...	151.4	1942	...	55.4
1917	...	112.7	1943	...	82.19
1918	...	119.9	1944	...	44.52
1919	...	147.6	1945	...	48.82
1920	...	133.9	1946	...	48.9
1921	...	121.7	1947	...	46.8
1922	...	116.2	1948	...	58.11
1923	...	92.2	1949	...	30.1
1924	...	115.3	1950	...	39.1
1925	...	103.2			

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Newcastle General Hospital.

The extent to which these facilities have been utilised is shown below:—

Specimen sent in by	Specimen	Positive	Negative
General Practitioners R.H.B. Chest Physician	Sputa for Tubercle do.	8 66	28 288
M.O.H. General Practitioners	Enteric Results do.	8 —	54 9
General Practitioners R.H.B. Chest Physician	Swabs for Diphtheria do.	— —	8 2
R.H.B. Chest Physician General Practitioners	Swabs for Haem. Strep. do.	— 3	2 5
General Practitioners	Vincent's Angina	1	—

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

There are provided by the Northumberland County Council. In Ashington there are now five ambulances, and nine drivers are employed, working shifts, providing a 24-hour service.

NURSING IN THE HOME

The staff is as follows:—

- 1 Superintendent.
- 5 Midwives.
- 2 General Nurses.

There are two Hospitals in the district, the Ashington General Hospital and the Isolation Hospital, and both are controlled by the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

A Chest Clinic, dealing mainly with cases of Tuberculosis, is held at the Elizabeth Craigs Memorial Clinic in Lintonville Terrace.

These premises, also, are under the control of the Regional Hospital Board. A Chest Physician attends twice weekly.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

This service is provided by the Northumberland County Council, and clinics are held at the Child Welfare Centre, South View, as follows:—

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Alternate Friday mornings. A Doctor is always in attendance.

POST-NATAL CLINICS.

Held monthly — on last Tuesday afternoon in the month.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

Monday and Tuesday mornings and Thursday afternoon.

TODDLERS' CLINICS

Every Tuesday afternoon, except the last Tuesday in the month, and every other Monday afternoon.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

All day every fourth Friday.

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

On Saturday mornings at two-monthly intervals.

DENTAL CLINICS

All day, every week-day.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER.—The entire district is supplied with chlorinated water from the Tynemouth Corporation supply, and samples taken periodically from various points in the area show it to be of the highest quality. The following are the results of the examinations carried out:—

Source	Date	Coli Aerogenes per 100 ml.
Town Supply	6-3-50	Nil
do.	6-3-50	Nil
do.	28-3-50	Nil
do.	9-5-50	Nil
do.	25-5-50	Nil
do.	29-6-50	Nil

All the houses in the district are supplied with water from the public mains. There are, altogether, 8,253 houses, and only 15 of these are supplied by standpipes. This represents only 0.18% of the total houses.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.—A total of 144 drainage systems were repaired or reconstructed during the year, all being tested and approved by the Department. In most cases discussions with owners and builders have taken place, and the maximum benefit has thereby been achieved.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.—No action was taken under this heading.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.—One earth closet was converted to water carriage during the year, the Council bearing 50% of the cost of the conversion.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.—Close co-operation exists between the department and local builders, with the greatest benefit. Informal action to secure the carrying out of repairs continues to be made use of to a great extent, and during the year 568 defects were remedied by informal action, while in only 7 cases was it necessary to resort to the service of a Statutory Notice. In 2 of these cases owners still failed to carry out the necessary work, and proceedings were instituted and taken to court. In both cases the magistrates found the facts proved and made Orders for the carrying out of the works within one month.

The following table summarises the notices served:—

Nuisances dealt with and work required to be done	Verbal or Written Notice	Complied with
To clear Choked Drain or Water Closet ...	114	114
To provide Ashbins	6	6
To repair Eaves, Gutters and Downspouts ...	22	21
To repair Sinks and Wastepipes	5	5
Defective or Leaky Roofs, Damp Walls, etc. ...	56	50
Defective Fireplaces	35	34
Defective Outbuildings	29	27
Defective Water Closets	13	13
Defective Sashcords	29	29
Defective Wallplaster	31	30
Offensive Accumulations	15	15
Defective Foodstores	12	12
Defective Airgrates	4	4
Defective Ceilings	22	21

A summary of the work effected is as follows:—

	After Letter or Interview	After Informal Notice	After Statutory Notice	Total
Privies abolished	1	—	—	1
Privy Ashpits abolished	1	—	—	1
Water Closets provided	1	—	—	1
„ „ repaired	39	11	—	50
Sanitary Bins provided	1	—	—	1
„ „ renewed	15	—	—	15
New Drains constructed	39	—	—	39
Drains repaired or reconstructed	99	6	—	105
Seullery Sinks provided	2	—	—	2
„ Waste Pipes repaired	2	6	—	8
Yards repaired or reconstructed	39	4	1	44

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.—The Institute Baths, which are open to the public, are visited at frequent intervals and examinations of the chlorine content of the water are carried out. Close liaison exists between this Department and the National Coal Board, which controls the baths and takes frequent samples for bacteriological examination.

SCHOOLS.—All the Schools in the District have a main water supply and suitable sanitary arrangements.

CINEMAS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.—The ventilation, cleanliness and sanitary accommodation remain satisfactory, and no complaints were received during the year.

RODENT CONTROL.—With effect from 31st March, 1950, the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, was repealed, and the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, became operative. The following tables show the prevalence of Rats and Mice in the District and the number of treatments carried out:—

PREVALENCE OF RATS AND MICE

Type of Property	Total No.	Infestations Discovered	Rats		Mice
			Major	Minor	
Local Authority Property ...	8	5	3	2	—
Dwelling Houses	8217	43	—	30	13
Business Premises	641	39	2	24	13
Agricultural Property (incl. allotments)	12	18	6	12	—
Total ...	8878	105	11	68	26

MEASURES OF CONTROL

Type of Property	No. Inspected	No. of Inspections	No. of Treatments carried out		
			Individual		Block Treatments
			Rats	Mice	
L.A. Property	8	56	5	—	—
Dwelling Houses	71	406	15	13	15
Business Premises	93	403	25	13	1
Agricultural Property	8	52	3	—	15
Total ...	180	917	48	26	31

CAMPING SITES.—There are no camping sites in the District.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.—In the field of Smoke Abatement, while definite forward steps have been made, much remains to be done, not only in Ashington but throughout the country. Atmospheric Pollution is no new evil, but the economic position to-day demands a closer application to the problem. The call for increased output of coal by the miners would not arise if what was produced was efficiently and properly used. The present position is that what is used is very largely wasted, to the detriment of public health.

Industries contributing to pollution in this area are few and can be said to be reasonably efficient. It is when the human element is superimposed on the mechanical that complaints arise. But the greatest offender is the domestic chimney, bad enough in "normal" use, but when, as too many are allowed to do, they become "accidentally" on fire, the gross pollution of the atmosphere is such that the most violent protest is more than justified.

A prolonged, intensive fuel education policy might eventually convince the man in the street that our present misuse of a declining National asset is economic suicide, as well as materially undermining the public health.

COLLIERY SPOILBANKS.—One important disadvantage of a colliery district is that, since so many of the population were born under the shadow of the heaps, they accept them without question as an integral part of daily existence. A most peculiar notion, surely, when they are so appreciative of natural beauty in that they are keen gardeners.

Close contact with the National Coal Board has again been a feature of the year's efforts to deal with these objects, and I must place on record the genuine desire for co-operation on the part of all with whom I have had to deal, from the Area General Manager down, even though the results have fallen below expectations.

Experiments are apparently being conducted elsewhere in the country on alternative means of disposal, but the old methods still obtain here. Following representations, a large bull-dozer was eventually ordered for the express purpose of levelling the washery heaps, and its advent is awaited. This is, at best, only a palliative, and one hopes that the National Coal Board will make public its policy, if only for the benefit of mining communities, for the solution of this very real nuisance.

MOSQUITOES.—The spraying of water areas continued, and its effectiveness as a control measure was demonstrated by the fact that no complaints were received of mosquitoes during the year. The canalisation of the Blue Holes by the National Coal Board continues, and, when completed, should finally eliminate the nuisance in that area.

ERADICATION OF VERMIN.—Disinfestation is carried out by employees of the Local Authority, D.D.T. being used for this purpose. A charge covering the cost of material and labour is made, according to the circumstances of the case, and advice is given to the tenant on the avoidance of reinfestation.

During the year 5 Council houses and 12 other premises were found to be infested by bed-bugs and were treated, and 34 premises were treated for cockroach infestation.

SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT—Year ending 31st December, 1950

HOUSING	No. of In- spections during year	No. of Defects or Contra- ventions of By-laws	No. out- standing from previous year	total	No. re- mended after letter or interview	No. of Internal Notices served	Defects re- mended thereafter	No. of Statutory Notices served	Defects re- mended thereafter	In progress or being dealt with	Legal Pro- ceedings
Structural Defects (Summary of Sheet 11)	835	223	12	235	45	178	169	6	5	14	2
Defective Food Store	40	12	—	12	5	7	7	—	—	—	—
Dampness	203	73	5	78	17	61	54	1	1	6	—
Nuisances	10	3	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
WATER SUPPLY											
Insufficient or Unsatisfactory	11	3	—	3	2	1	1	—	—	—	—
DRAINAGE											
Insufficient or Unsatisfactory	347	105	—	105	99	6	6	—	—	—	—
SANITARY CONVENIENCES											
Insufficient or Defective	161	49	2	51	39	12	12	—	—	—	—
Shops, Food-stores, etc. ...	871	46	—	46	46	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	32	6	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughter Houses	956	(GOVERNMENT	ABATTOIR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, etc. ...	6	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Workshops and Workplaces	191	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Keeping of Animals	41	11	—	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits and Recep.	83	13	2	15	12	3	3	—	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations	95	15	—	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	65	15	—	15	12	3	3	—	—	—	—
Total	4019	575	21	596	313	271	255	7	6	20	

FACTORIES ACT

There are, in the district, 124 factories and workshops. The following table gives details of the inspections made and the defects found during 1950.

The "other premises" included in section (iii) of the table are six building sites on which sanitary accommodation had to be provided.

There are no outworkers in the district.

1.—INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	125	130	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	—	—	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority † (excluding out-workers premises)	6	6	—	—
Total ...	131	136	—	—

† i.e. Electrical Stations [Section 103 (1)], Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases".)

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	11	11	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	16	16	—	—	—

HOUSING

Number of New Houses erected during the year :—

Houses Completed during the year		With State Assistance	Unaided	Total
By Local Authority,	Permanent ...	103	0	103
	Temporary ...	0	0	0
By other Bodies or Persons				
	Permanent ...	0	8	8
	Temporary ...	0	0	0

1. *Inspection of Dwelling Houses During the Year:—*

- (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 587
- (b) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... —
- (c) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding Sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... 84

2. *Remedy of Defects Without Service of Formal Notices:—*

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or its officers ... 79

3. *Action under Statutory Powers:—*

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.

No action was taken under these Sections.

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 5
- (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:
- (a) By Owners ... 5
- (b) By Local Authority in default ... 0

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... NIL
- (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... NIL
- (3) Number of dwelling houses closed but not demolished (Housing Act, 1949, Sec. 3) ... NIL

4. *Number of Houses Permanently Discontinued as Dwellings and not included above* ... NIL

HOUSING ACT, 1949 (Sect. 20)

No action was taken under this Act.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS, 1947.—During the year 17 samples of ice-cream were taken and submitted to the prescribed tests under the above Regulations. These were returned in the following Grades:—

Grade 1	— 6 samples.
„ 2	— 2 samples.
„ 3	— 3 samples.
„ 4	— 6 samples.

In the District a total of 44 shops are registered for the sale of ice-cream, and of these all but 9 sell only wrapped blocks. The others who sell loose ice-cream are the various ice-cream parlours in the town. All shops registered comply fully with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, particularly with respect to the provisions of hot and cold water.

FOOD SHOPS AND FOOD-PREPARING PREMISES.—Constant supervision is exercised over the various premises of this type in the district. 871 visits were made during the year, and contraventions of either the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, or the Byelaws were found in 46 cases. All of these contraventions were remedied after interviews or letters to the responsible persons.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.—The Ministry of Food Slaughtering Depot for Ashington and Newbiggin is situated at the premises belonging to the Ashington Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.

During the year the following animals were slaughtered: Cattle (excluding Cows) 1,866; Cows 233; Calves 572; Sheep and Lambs 7,150; Swine 63.

The amount of Meat and Organs condemned and destroyed is set out in the following table, with the reasons for such action. All condemned meat and offal is sent away under Ministry of Food supervision for processing for the extraction of fats, glue, etc.

MEAT, ORGANS, Etc., CONDEMNED OR SURRENDERED AND DESTROYED FOR TUBERCULOSIS

Bovine Lungs	164	Swine Heads	2
Heads and Tongues ...	68	Carcases	1 (weight
Mesenteries	16		12¼
Livers	59		stones).
Back Skirts	16	Calves' Plucks	1
Guts	8		
Tripes	7		
Hearts	6		
Spleens	1		
Beef	54¾ stones		
Carcases (including 1			
Owner's Risk and 6			
Casualty Beast) ...	13 (total weight 51½ stones).		

For OTHER DEFINED DISEASES

Bovine	Lungs	...	...	...	...	Parasites 139; Pneumonia 19; Pleurisy 5; Abscesses 4.
	Livers	...	...	...	...	Cirrhosis (whole) 422; (part) 793; Abscesses 57; Echinococcus Cysts 16; Cavernous Angioma 7; Friable 1.
	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	Actinomycosis 27; Cysticercus Bovis 8.
	Udders	...	...	...	...	Mastitis 152.
	Tripes	...	...	...	...	Inflammation 22; Decomposition 8; Abscesses 2.
	Guts	...	...	...	...	Inflammation 10; Johne's Disease 10; Parasites 1.
	Kidneys	...	...	...	...	Hydronephrosis 2.
	Spleens	...	...	...	...	Infarcts 2.
	Back Skirts	...	...	...	...	Abscesses 6; Cysticercus Bovis 5; Inflammation 3.
	Hearts	...	...	...	...	Pericarditis 8; Cysticercus Bovis 5.
	Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	Inflammation 4; Parasites 1.
	Feet	...	...	...	...	Decomposition 8 sets.
	Beef	...	...	...	...	Bruising 42 stones; Bone Taint 35¾ stones; Fat Necrosis 35 lbs.; Abscesses 20 lbs.; Pleurisy 2 lbs.
	Carcases (including 7 Casualties and 1 Owner's Risk)	...	...	...	...	Johne's Disease 4; Oedema and Emaciation 2; Sarcomata 1; Emaciation (pathological) 1; Septic Mastitis 1; Toxaemia 1. (Total weight 332¾ stones.)
Calves	Plucks	...	...	...	...	Pneumonia 1.
	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	Bruising 1.
	Veal	...	...	...	...	Bruising 11 lbs.
	Carcases	...	...	...	...	Immaturity 3. (Total weight 77 lbs.)
Sheep	Livers	...	...	...	...	Cirrhosis 19; Friable 9; Bacterial Necrosis 2; Parasites 1; Abscesses 1.
	Plucks	...	...	...	...	Pneumonia 18; Pleurisy 5; Parasites 4; Inflammation 3; Abscesses 1.
	Lungs	...	...	...	...	Pneumonia 15; Parasites 4; Abscesses 1.
	Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	Abscesses 4; Parasites 1.
	Guts	...	...	...	...	Inflammation 33.
	Tripes	...	...	...	...	Inflammation 4.
	Mutton	...	...	...	...	Bruising 53 lbs.; Abscesses 33 lbs.; Pleurisy 4 lbs.; Arthritis 3 lbs.
	Carcases (of which 41 were casualties)					Oedema and Emaciation 15; Oedema and Illsetting 11; Emaciation and Illsetting 8; Septicaemia 7; Pyrexia and Illsetting 2; Illsetting and Pneumonia 2; Emaciation 2; Septic Metritis 2; Pyaemia 2; Acute Pneumonia 1; Illsetting and Decomposition 1; Moribund 1; Jaundice 1; Pneumonia and Emaciation 1; Oedema 1. (Total weight 163 stones.)
Swine	Lungs	...	...	...	...	Pneumonia 8.
	Plucks	...	...	...	...	Pneumonia 1.
	Guts	...	...	...	...	Inflammation 6.
	Stomachs	...	...	...	...	Inflammation 1.
	Spleens	...	...	...	...	Inflammation 1.
	Pork	...	...	...	...	Bruising 56 lbs.; Abscesses 33 lbs.
	Carcases (of which 4 were casualties)					Acute Swine Erysipelas 2; Pneumonia and Pyrexia 1; Moribund 1. (Total weight 76½ stones.)

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number Killed }	1,866	233	572	7,150	63
" Inspected }					
All Diseases except Tuberculosis:					
Whole Carcases condemned	3	7	3	57	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	275	170	2	106	14
Percentage of number affected with Disease other than T.B.	14.79	75.97	0.87	2.28	28.57
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole Carcases condemned	4	9	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	154	122	1	—	2
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8.47	56.22	0.17	—	4.76

OTHER FOODS.—The following foods were found to be unfit and were condemned and destroyed :—

Tinned Meat	383 tins	Nuts	1 lb.
" "	113 lbs.	Jellies	304
Fish	33 tins	Flour	75 lbs.
Fruit	142 tins	Chicken	27 lbs.
"	5 lbs.	Black Pudding	40 lbs.
Fruit Juice	4 tins	Pickles	4 btls.
Vegetables	544 tins	Cornflakes	320 pkts.
"	10½ cwts.	Bacon	6 lbs.
"	30 pkts.	Whipped Cream Bon-bons	28 lbs.
Jam	8 tins	Cake	59½ lbs.
"	7 lbs.	Meat Pies	60
Milk	587 tins	Cheese	17
Scup	37 tins	Butter	14 lbs.
Sausage	278 lbs.	Semolina	1 lb.
Coffee Essence	2 btls.	Cake Mixtures	169 pkts.
Crunchets	24	Rice	7 lbs.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Hospital accommodation for cases of infectious disease was provided at the Isolation Hospital, Ashington, and at Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle.

TABLE SHOWING ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Age unknown	Under one year	1	2	3	4	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	Over 65	Total Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital.	Deaths
Pneumonia	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	1	2	4	14	—	17
Scarlet Fever	1	—	2	2	5	10	26	8	2	7	—	—	—	63	2	—
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	—	8	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	—
Polio-encephalitis, Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Measles	1	5	26	32	41	23	95	1	—	—	—	—	—	224	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	7	4	4	12	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	1	—

ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE

This term includes deaths from the following seven diseases only: — Whooping Cough, Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Smallpox, Enteric Fever (Typhoid and Paratyphoid), Enteritis (Diarrhoea under 2 years).

The Zymotic death rate was Nil.

DIPHTHERIA

For the first time in the last half-century Diphtheria was entirely absent from Ashington. Not a single case was notified, and for the fourth consecutive year no death was attributed to this disease.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the past 50 years:—

	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905*	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
Cases	3	1	1	5	27	45	60	41	39	15	16	19	54	48	88	125	79
Deaths	—	1	1	4	6	7	5	6	5	2	2	3	10	1	6	5	9
* Serum first provided by Council.																	
	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Cases	48	92	51	23	5	1	7	9	4	2	2	12	9	12	11	15	196
Deaths	6	4	7	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	3	2	3
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	
Cases	115	56	32	175	179	8	5	12	18	34	197	76	9	5	1	—	
Deaths	4	—	3	5	4	—	1	2	2	2	4	3	—	—	—	—	

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During 1950 there were treated for the first time, at the Welfare Centre and by private doctors, 379 pre-school children and 6 school children. In addition, 143 children received re-inforcing injections.

It was estimated at 31.12.50 that a total of 1,488 pre-school children and 3,977 school children had completed a course of treatment at some time.

Pre-school children immunised	1,488	58.47%
School children immunised	3,977	99.47%
Proportion of child population immunised	5,465	83.52%

These figures are satisfactory, but a further increase in the number of pre-school children immunised is still desirable.

The following table, which contains figures supplied by the Ministry of Health and the Registrar General, is of interest in that it shows the remarkable decline in Diphtheria in England and Wales since the beginning of the Diphtheria Immunisation Campaign in 1941:—

TOTAL OF DEATHS AND NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PAST 11 YEARS

Year	Deaths	Cases (Original uncorrected)	Corrected
1940	2,480	46,281	—
1941	2,641	50,797	—
1942	1,827	41,404	—
1943	1,371	34,662	—
1944	934	(29,949)	23,152
1945	722	(25,246)	18,571
1946	472	(18,283)	11,967
1947	244	(10,465)	5,592
1948	156	(8,035)	3,560
1949	85	(4,971)	1,897
1950	49	(2,833)	980

The average annual number of deaths for the ten-year period 1931/40 was 2,800.

SCARLET FEVER

This disease was more prevalent in 1950, there being 63 cases notified, but it was mild in character and no deaths occurred.

MEASLES

Measles continued to occur throughout the year and became epidemic in November and December. The total number of cases notified was 224, of which 142 were notified in the last quarter and 112 in the last two months of the year. There were no deaths.

POLIOMYELITIS AND POLIOENCEPHALITIS

This disease, which was very prevalent throughout the country, re-appeared in Ashington in 1950. Three cases developed some degree of paralysis, and one, diagnosed as Polioencephalitis, did not develop paralysis. All recovered.

TYPHOID FEVER

One case of Typhoid Fever occurred in a schoolboy. Investigation proved that a young half-brother of the patient was also infected with *B. Typhosus*, although he was not ill in any way.

Further investigation discovered that the children's grandmother was a carrier of Typhoid Fever and, as they often visited her house, there is no doubt that she was the source of infection.

This discovery also solved the problem of a case of Typhoid Fever which occurred in another district several years ago and in which the source of infection was not discovered at the time.

It transpired that this child was a cousin of the two in Ashington and was another grandchild of the woman found to be a carrier.

In each case — in the grandmother, the patient, the child carrier and the child previously infected — the organism isolated was of the same type, namely Type "C".

The patient made a good recovery, and the young brother continued to harbour the germ for a considerable period, but ultimately became free from infection. The grandmother continues to be a carrier. All those in close association with her, who so desired, were inoculated against the disease.

That the Enteric Fevers are no longer the problem they were at the beginning of the century is shown by the following table :—

ENTERIC FEVERS
TOTAL NOTIFICATIONS, TOTAL DEATHS AND CASE & MORTALITY RATES
PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

Year	Notifications	Rates	Deaths	Rates
1901	202	14.43	28	2.00
1902	17	1.17	2	0.14
1903	9	0.56	2	0.13
1904	16	0.94	2	0.12
1905	48	2.62	8	0.43
1906	20	1.04	6	0.31
1907	8	0.40	1	0.05
1908	25	1.25	1	0.05
1909	21	0.95	3	0.13
1910	11	0.47	3	0.13
1911	78	3.18	12	0.48
1912	20	0.74	2	0.07
1913	25	0.89	5	0.17
1914	24	0.80	5	0.16
1915	3	0.12	—	—
1916	10	0.38	2	0.08
1917	30	1.17	—	—
1918	88	3.38	19	0.76
1919	76	2.81	8	0.30
1920	13	0.44	4	0.135
1921	19	0.63	6	0.20
1922	1	0.033	—	—
1923	3	0.10	2	0.065
1924	6	0.19	—	—
1925	2	0.063	1	0.032
1926	11	0.35	2	0.063
1927	7	0.22	2	0.063
1928	5	0.17	2	0.069
1929	4	0.14	2	0.069
1930	7	0.24	—	—
1931	4	0.13	—	—
1932	1	0.033	—	—
1933	54	1.81	—	—
1934	3	0.10	1	0.034
1935	5	0.17	—	—
1936	—	—	—	—
1937	7	0.233	3	0.1
1938	—	—	—	—
1939	1	0.034	—	—
1940	18	0.65	—	—
1941	2	0.07	1	0.04
1942	1	0.04	—	—
1943	—	—	—	—
1944	1	0.04	—	—
1945	2	0.07	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	—	—
1948	—	—	—	—
1949	—	—	—	—
1950	1	0.03	—	—

The following table, which uses figures obtained from the Registrar General's return S.D.55, shows the comparative figures :—

Diseases					Cases Notified in the District	Ashington	Rate per 1,000			England & Wales
							Pop. 148	Smaller Towns		
Scarlet Fever	...	...	63	...	2.17	...	1.61	...	1.50
Diphtheria	...	...	—	...	—	...	0.02	...	0.02
Typhoid Fever	...	...	1	...	0.034	...	0.00	...	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	—	...	—	...	0.01	...	0.01
Erysipelas	...	...	8	...	0.28	...	0.16	...	0.17
Pneumonia	...	...	14	...	0.48	...	0.61	...	0.7
Measles	...	...	224	...	7.7	...	8.36	...	8.39
Whooping Cough	...	...	49	...	1.68	...	3.15	...	3.60
Meningococcal Infections	..		—	...	—	...	0.02	...	0.03	
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic			1	...	0.034	...	0.06	...	0.05	
Poliomyelitis Paralytic	...		3	...	0.10	...	0.11	...	0.13	

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1950

	New Cases					Deaths				
	Resp.		Non. Resp.			Resp.		Non. Resp.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
1 - 5 years	—	—	—	1		—	—	—	—	
5 - 15 years	—	1	—	2		—	—	—	—	
15 - 25 years	2	6	—	—		1	—	—	—	
25 - 35 years	2	3	—	—		1	1	—	—	
35 - 45 years	2	2	—	—		1	2	—	—	
45 - 55 years	6	1	—	—		2	1	—	—	
55 - 65 years	2	2	—	—		2	1	—	—	
Over 65 years	—	1	—	—		—	1	—	—	
	14	16	—	3		7	6	—	—	

Case Rate of Respiratory Tuberculosis — 1.03 per 1,000 of the population.

NON - PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

Year	Notification Rates		Death Rates	Year	Notification Rates		Death Rates		
1913	...	1.28	...	1.02	1932	...	0.87	...	0.33
1914	...	0.97	...	0.36	1933	...	0.54	...	0.13
1915	...	0.84	...	0.6	1934	...	0.37	...	0.20
1916	...	0.77	...	.76	1935	...	0.23	...	0.134
1917	...	0.82	...	.87	1936	...	0.3	...	.23
1918	...	0.7	...	.48	1937	...	0.47	...	.17
1919	...	0.78	...	0.24	1938	...	0.17	...	0.100
1920	...	0.34	...	0.37	1939	...	0.1	...	0.1
1921	...	0.57	...	0.37	1940	...	0.29	...	0.29
1922	...	0.85	...	0.16	1941	...	0.11	...	0.18
1923	...	0.58	...	.355	1942	...	0.15	...	0.19
1924	...	1.02	...	.286	1943	...	0.19	...	0.15
1925	...	0.63	...	.22	1944	...	0.04	...	0.11
1926	...	0.6	...	.314	1945	...	0.26	...	0.11
1927	...	0.66	...	.379	1946	...	0.14	...	0.04
1928	...	0.93	...	.241	1947	...	0.07	...	0.07
1929	...	0.69	...	.45	1948	...	0.17	...	0.07
1930	...	0.69	...	0.38	1949	...	0.03	...	0.03
1931	...	0.81	...	0.27	1950	...	0.1	...	0.0

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS
RATES PER 1,000 OF THE POPULATION

Year	Nctification Rates		Death Rates	Year	Nctification Rates		Death Rates	
1905			1.03	1928	...	2.20	... .999	
1906			0.90	1929	...	1.49	... .7614	
1907			0.60	1930	...	2.04	... 0.97	
1908			0.85	1931	...	1.65	... 0.87	
1909			0.68	1932	...	1.30	... 0.835	
1910			0.80	1933	...	0.94	... 0.68	
1911			0.69	1934	...	.77	... 0.54	
1912	...	0.85	...	0.80	1935	...	.67	... 0.33
1913	...	2.38	...	0.85	1936	...	.99	... .53
1914	...	1.87	...	1.3	1937	...	.67	... .33
1915	...	1.87	...	1.24	1938	...	.64	... .234
1916	...	2.5	...	1.3	1939	...	0.60	... 0.47
1917	...	2.96	...	.91	1940	...	0.76	... 0.47
1918	...	1.79	...	1.28	1941	...	0.44	... 0.44
1919	...	1.79	...	0.97	1942	...	1.16	... 0.41
1920	...	1.05	...	.91	1943	...	1.32	... 0.38
1921801	...	.60	1944	...	1.41	... 0.55
1922	...	1.18	...	.88	1945	...	1.1	... 0.44
1923	...	1.29	...	.84	1946	...	1.23	... 0.39
1924	...	1.43	...	.699	1947	...	1.29	... 0.52
1925	...	1.47	...	.693	1948	...	0.80	... 0.42
1926	...	1.38	...	.659	1949	...	0.76	... 0.24
1927	...	1.36	...	.316	1950	...	1.03	... 0.45

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications of Tuberculosis totalled 30 Respiratory and 3 Non-Respiratory, compared to 22 and 1 respectively in 1949. There were 13 deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis.

DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS

In Ashington — 0.45 per 1,000 of the population.

In 148 Smaller Towns (25,000-50,000) — 0.33 per 1,000 of the population.

In England and Wales — 0.36 per 1,000 of the population.

Deaths of notified cases	10
Deaths of non-notified cases	3
Total deaths from Tuberculosis	13

MORTALITY FROM MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS

Site	Males							Females						
	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	Total	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	Total
Skin	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pharynx	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Tonsil	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Larynx	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchus	—	1	1	—	1	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lung	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Stomach	1	1	—	2	—	4	8	—	—	—	1	—	3	4
Pancreas	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Liver	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Breast	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
Ileum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Caecum	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Colon	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Rectum	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cervix	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Uterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Kidney	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bladder	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prostate	—	—	—	1	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vulva	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
	1	3	2	4	3	17	30	2	2	2	1	6	10	23

Death Rate from Malignant Neoplasms — 1.82 per 1,000 of the population.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH — 1950

VITAL STATISTICS

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1950. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns

	England and Wales	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County
<i>Births</i>	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			
Live births	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8
Still births	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36
<i>Deaths</i>				
All Causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8
Typhoid and paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (incl. polioencephalitis)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>				
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.61
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50
Acute poliomyelitis (incl. polioencephalitis)				
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08
Non-Paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25
<i>Deaths</i>	Rates per 1,000 Live Births			
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8 (a)	33.8	29.4	26.3
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births			
Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03

MATERNAL MORTALITY IN ENGLAND AND WALES

International List No. and cause	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44
651. Abortion with Sepsis	0.09	7
650, 652. Other Abortion	0.05	4
640-649, 670-678. Complication of Pregnancy and Delivery	0.54	
681. Sepsis of Childbirth and the Puerperium	0.03	
680, 682-689. Other complications of the Puerperium	0.15	

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

